

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Extract from the Paris correspondence of The Home Journal, of March 25, 1853.

THE TWO HATTERS who make the most noise in New-York are precisely the two of whom I have heard the least. I never saw either of them, and I never saw any of their hats. They are, however, the two who are most talked of in the city, and who keep a quiet shop, without any fuss, has always been the rule.

GENIE'S PARIS HATS.—Just received per steamer the 8 cases of Genie's Paris Hats of the Spring style, selected by Genie himself. They are of the finest quality, and are of the most fashionable style. Genie's, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

CREDITABLE TO THE AGE we live in. It is impossible for a gentleman to wear an unbecoming or an ill-fitting hat. He who wears an ill-fitting hat, his coat may be faultless in texture and make, his boots resplendent with the latest fashion, his carriage may be the finest of the kind, and his liveries may be the most perfect, yet he will be considered as a vulgar and tasteless man. The hat is the crown of the head, and it should be so. It should be of the right shape, of the right material, and of the right color. It should be of the right style, and it should be of the right price. It should be of the right quality, and it should be of the right make. It should be of the right shape, of the right material, and of the right color. It should be of the right style, and it should be of the right price. It should be of the right quality, and it should be of the right make.

GENIE'S BAZAAR.—The additions which have been made to the stock of this establishment of the most superb spring goods, procurable in Europe, should command the attention of the ladies of New-York. They consist of Ladies' Paris Bonnets, Children's Fancy Hats, Children's Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, Children's Hats, and a large variety of other goods, all of the most fashionable style. Genie's, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

REBE & Co., Fashionable Hatters. No. 156 Broadway, Spring and Summer Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS, AND HATS FOR THE HATLESS.—While philanthropists are devoting their attention to the erection of "model homes" for the poor, and to the relief of the suffering, the hats of the poor are neglected. The hats of the poor are of the most miserable quality, and they are of the most miserable style. They are of the most miserable quality, and they are of the most miserable style. They are of the most miserable quality, and they are of the most miserable style.

NEW GOODS AT GENIE'S LOWER STORE.—Every department of the stock of this establishment has been replenished with the most superb spring goods, procurable in Europe. They consist of Ladies' Paris Bonnets, Children's Fancy Hats, Children's Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, Children's Hats, and a large variety of other goods, all of the most fashionable style. Genie's, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SPRING GOODS.—Just received, a splendid lot of Spring Gowns, Vestings and Cloths, selected from the very best of the London and Paris markets, for J. C. BROWN, No. 406 Broadway, Spring and Summer Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—These articles should be bought directly from the importers and manufacturers. No. 104 Bowery.

Crystal Palace Carpets at HIRSH ANDERSON'S.—Eight Spacious Sales Rooms, No. 109 Broadway, magnificent new styles of Moquette, Royal Velvet and Tapestry, Brussels Carpets, and a large variety of other goods, all of the most fashionable style. Hirsch and Anderson, No. 109 Broadway.

UP-TOWN ST. DOWN-TOWN.—WRIGHT & BAILEY, No. 332 Broadway, near Bond St. The great desideratum in purchasing Carpets is to get the best quality at the lowest price. Wright and Bailey, No. 332 Broadway, near Bond St.

CARPETS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 378 Broadway, have just imported and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquette, Aubusson and Axminster, from the most celebrated French manufacturers. Also, rich Moquette, Aubusson and Axminster, from Messrs. J. Crossley & Sons, England; together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpets, for sale on reasonable terms.

SPLENDID CARPETS FOR SPRING SALES.—JESSE & LUNNEY, No. 441 Broadway, are now receiving in store, per late arrival, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets of choice and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in price, they are enabled to offer at very great discounts.

General House Furnishing, Children's Carriages and all descriptions of Toys.—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal St.—Britannia, Willow, Wood, Tin, Japan and other Wares, and almost every necessary article of householding. A great variety of Toys, &c. J. KELLOGG.

F. S. CLARK'S HONEY SOAP.—Just received several cases of this incomparable toilet Soap. Also, Clark's Musk, Winter, Shaving Cream and Soap, Bear's Grease, Clarified Muttons, &c., for sale by W. J. DAVIS & Co., No. 406 Broadway, St. Louis for the United States.

CANAL ST. CARPET STORE.—No. 70 CANAL ST.—E. A. PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of Carpets they have on hand. They are of the most celebrated manufacturers, bought before the late advance in price, and for sale full 15 per cent. less than those purchasing at the present rates.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on the 1st January, 1853, \$50,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William Sts.

TESTIMONY.—Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mortimer Living, James Brown, John Spafford, John W. Taylor, John Marshall, John F. Johnson, John W. Alton, John Samuel Thompson, John B. Kitching, Robert L. Taylor, David C. Knapman, John W. Wetmore, F. A. Delano, George Warren, Leonard S. Sargent, Wm. H. Macy, N. G. Rutgers, Thomas P. Stanton, Ramsey Crooks, Chas. H. Russell, Joseph Sands, Wm. Barnwell, Jeremiah Wilbur, Benjamin Babcock, F. B. Dawson, J. Kimball Smith, John D. Harbut, G. H. Koop.

LADIES' GAITERS WITH HEELS.—This elegant and new fashion article in every variety of shape, style, quality and price, can be found at CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 336 Broadway. The ladies who wish to procure the most fashionable and comfortable gaiters, should not fail to make a visit, and inspect his assortment.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—The fourth and last installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. of the capital stock of this Bank is payable on Friday next, April 1, at the Bank's Rooms, No. 5 Wall Street. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FOULKE & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers. Clifton Hall, No. 131 Nassau St., New-York.

LOCKWOOD'S large store of Watches. Jewellery and Silversware. No. 30 Fulton St., where may be had all the different articles in his line, good and cheap. Watches and Silverware put in order.

SPRING SHOES AND GAITERS.—There is no place in the city where so large an assortment of fine Gaiters and Shoes can be found as at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton St. Others who may look well, but we know from experience that WATKINS' shoes are not only well, but wear well.

Spring Clothing made up in the most fashionable and durable manner. At H. L. FORTER'S ready-made Clothing Establishment, No. 114 Fulton St., where every description of Clothing can be purchased, at all times, on the most favorable terms.

Large stock of Winter Clothing, which will be sold cheap for cash.

By Letters Patent Secured in 1849.—PETERMANN'S PATENT HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VULCANIZING MACHINE, constructed by Petermann, under the guidance, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, instantaneously, acute nervous pain, such as headache, toothache, rheumatic pain, the dolorous, &c., and by their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, disperse of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear, as if by miracle; they have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreadful diseases, such as cholera, called convulsions, as also in cases of teething under difficulties and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate mucus from the nostrils, decompose water, deflect the electric needle, in short, show all the phenomena of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two ounces, can be folded up in a pocket-book, are always ready for use, and will last a man his lifetime, guarding himself, family and friends, &c., against that number of diseases and complaints, in which the electric needle is so often used, and which are so often fatal. The price of the instruments is \$1 to \$5, batteries, \$10 to \$25. A reliable man may send the above facts, and a few lines, enclosing some money, to Petermann, who will send him the instruments, and will also send him a copy of the "Lancet" of the 1st of March, 1853, in which the importance of the invention has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine of New-York, the Medical College of the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Hospital, the Brooklyn City Hospital, &c., in Europe, by the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, by the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, by the Royal Faculty of Berlin, and several other faculties of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in Europe.

THE PROPRIETORS are in possession of testimonials to the same effect, from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and reliable descriptions, one for personal use and one for scientific purposes, with copies of testimonials and of a number of cases cured in New-York and Europe, may be obtained gratis, on application. They will be forwarded by post, to any address, on receipt of the postage in advance, or on receipt of the postage in advance, or on receipt of the postage in advance.

J. STEINERT, No. 308 Broadway, cor. of Prince-st.

W. H. McDONALD'S Commercial Newspaper Advertising Office. No. 102 Nassau St., cor. of Ann. The very best leading papers, from all parts of United States and Canada; lowest prices and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given.

THE LAST DAY BUT ONE.—Look at this golden opportunity, equal to the mines of California or Australia. This is the last distribution of the Leland Village Lots and Farms, and will take place the 31st of March, 1853. Come one, come all, and buy a share in this splendid plot of village lots and farms, soon to be transferred to 300 subscribers, by warranty deeds one hundred of whom will get a farm of from two to twenty acres for \$15. Engraved maps and pamphlets, giving a full description of the property, can be had by applying at the office of CHARLES WOOD, No. 206 Broadway, corner of Fulton St., New-York.

SELLING OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVING.—Great bargains in Piano Fortes at the Ware Rooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony St., 2d floor. Call to-day as they commence removing to-day.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES. DRESSING COMBS, &c.—W. J. DAVIS & Co., No. 406 Broadway, have just received a few cases of the above, which they offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices.

TEN MINUTES AT CRISTADORO'S. No. 6 Astor Pl. will change the color of your hair to the richest brown or black. There is no intermediate time. The dye does its work in a moment completely. For keeping the hair clean, lustrous, thick and growing, and preventing grayness, there is nothing equal to CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

THE DEMAND STILL INCREASES.—As the public become better acquainted with the sterling qualities of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, the demand continues to increase. Scarcely a day passes without a reduction of Liver to the exercise of its proper functions, that it is now looked upon as the greatest Specific for Hepatitis; and many Physicians use it in their regular practice. Among others, Dr. Oliver Morgan, a distinguished physician of Virginia with a very extensive practice, has used these Pills in cases of Liver Complaint, and of Dyspepsia, with complete success. Recommended as it is by a physician as well as others who have witnessed the happy effect of this medicine, it is not surprising that we are daily in receipt of such inquiries as the following:

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1851. Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—We are nearly out of McLANE'S Pills. It would be well to keep a supply, as there is a great demand for them in our place. Yours &c., J. Kidd & Co. For sale in New-York, wholesale and retail, at C. V. CLARK & Co's, No. 81 Barclay St., and Bovy & Felt, No. 40 Courtlandt St. Sold also by all the principal drug stores.

THE FOREIGN VERDICT.—Through the politeness of the President, LEVON has been placed in possession of the medal, certificate, &c., awarded to him by the Royal Commission of the World's Fair in London, as the exhibitor of the Magnetic Powder, for the destruction of insects, without poison. This widely celebrated preparation and the Magnetic Pills for destroying Lice and Mice, are sold at Central Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

TO SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.—If the Principals of these institutions wish for a perfect manual of Penmanship, and for just prices, our examples and directions will more than make up for the price of an ordinary copy book, they should send their orders to GOLDSMITH, No. 299 Broadway. The full and complete set of the "Penmanship" for 30 copies and the retail price is only 25 cents. GOLDSMITH'S RUSSIA, No. 299 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.—The subscriber is selling all styles of Diamond Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices. \$100 to \$500 each. Diamond Rings from \$10 to \$500 each. Diamond Studs from \$5 to \$500 each. Diamond Bracelets from \$10 to \$1,000 each. Also, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds and Opals sent.

Geo. C. ALLEN, Importer, of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall St., second floor, near Broadway.

V. B. PALMER'S American Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency. Tribune Buildings, N. Y., embraces most of the best Commercial, Political, Religious, Literary, Scientific, Congressional, Legislative, Reformatory and Agricultural Journals, French, German, &c., in the United States, British Provinces, &c., for which he is the duly appointed Agent, and for which he is a special authorized agent to receive and accept for subscriptions and advertisements; thereby affording every facility for the transaction of business with the best and most widely circulated journals of all the cities and principal towns in the country.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

SEE THIRD PAGE.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Senate yesterday ordered to a third reading the bill permitting certain bodies to be taken for dissection. An attempt to hold an Executive Session failed, as usual. The Vanderbilt amendments were then taken up. Mr. Bristol and Mr. Pierce opposing the project.

In the Assembly it was voted to meet hereafter at 9 A. M. The bill providing for the election of the Commissioners of Emigration was read a third time. Several bills of minor importance were disposed of.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Senate yesterday debated a clerkship, held an executive session, and adjourned. We think Mr. Pierce might as well let the Senate run. We don't believe it pays to expend five hundred dollars a day to confirm nominations that no Senator, in his official capacity, objects to. As the telegraph informs us, Senators merely laugh at the different batches appear, and say aye to them all, as unanimously as any jury of twelve men ever did to a verdict. The President judges, condemns and hangs, and then the Senate merely says "Amen."

A Shocking steamboat explosion took place in Galveston Bay on the night of the 23d, of which we get a brief account by telegraph. It arose from racing. The captain of the boat, the clerk and the assistant engineer were among the killed. But the temerity of the officers launched thirteen of the crew and about twenty passengers into eternity along with themselves.

It will be seen by reference to our Telegraphic intelligence, that the Massachusetts House of Representatives has, by a decided majority, voted to adhere to their old system of granting Bank Charters, and repudiated the New-York system of Banking under a general law. The Bay State seems to be uncommonly unimpressive this year.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS. The following are the names sent into the Senate by President Pierce yesterday for the leading offices in our city, and net withdrawn up to the date of our latest advices:

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, (Binghamham) Collector; JOHN A. DIX, (Westchester) Sub-Treasurer; CHARLES O'CONOR, District Attorney;

ABRAHAM T. HILLIER, U. S. Marshal; ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster;

HENRY J. REDFIELD, (Batavia) Naval Officer; C. SWACKHAMER, (Wmaburgh) Navy Agent; JOHN COCHRAN, Surgeon.

Consented yesterday.

We beg our readers to understand that we are not astonished by this new turn of the wheel, and shall not be if it turns back to-day and puts the Barnburners and Softs ahead again. Yet the fact that the nominations have gone to the Senate and been in part granted out, will render any further vacillation on his part difficult, however the President may wish to see-saw. We now presume the above cast will stand, though the contrary is by no means impossible.

Gen. Pierce's "sober" thought—not the second, by any means, but the eleventh or thirteenth—is an improvement on that which preceded it. It was right for him to give the

Hard-Shells a fair shake, and this does it, while the former utterly crucified them. With Dickinson in the Custom-House and O'Connor District Attorney, they can have a very respectable row, and Gov. Marcy's Presidential aspirations are pretty effectually checked. Dickinson will take care of his friends, and all the Barnburners and active Softs he appoints to subordinate stations could be seated in a moderate-sized omnibus. Beside him and O'Connor, the residue are Softs, except Gen. Dix, (Barnburner,) who (we think) will not accept, and John Cochran. Dix's friends expected a full Mission for him, and certainly the Sub-Treasurer is coming pretty well down for one who so lately and confidently expected a high seat in the Cabinet.

We say this cast is better than that of Sunday, yet the "slaughter of the innocents" is horrible to contemplate. Schell, West, O'Sullivan, Kelly, Cisco, Macley, Bogardus, Lorimer, Graham, Hart, Rynders, &c., &c.—what a legion of the disappointed! Ah, well! they will feel better a year hence (let us hope) than they now do.

The Hards have fought their battle gallantly, and won it by a pinch. The chances were to one against them at the start—for the difference between fighting from the in and the outside of the Cabinet council-chamber is of itself immense—and they have succeeded only at the point of the bayonet. With the Custom-House in their hands, they will make a good fight on the State this fall. The equilibrium is restored: Marcy is not President, and the Hards are still "some pumpkins."—So we close another day; but who can say what the morrow will bring forth?

P. S.—11 P. M., Tuesday.—A later dispatch from Washington assures us that all the above nominations were confirmed by the Senate.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

The change in the Administration at Washington will of course be followed by the usual change in the Diplomatic functionaries throughout. We presume that no one will be spared or left in his present position. The custom of turning out Ambassadors and Secretaries as soon as they have learned to be capable of some utility will be followed, with a few reservations, for which we may be thankful.

The subject of Diplomacy is one but little noticed in this country. Of the great body of newspaper political commentary it is an exception to find an article on the character of our Diplomatic service. The appointment of literary men, or those versed in the languages of Europe, is of the last importance. Our politicians are seldom men of education. Our standard of greatness being very low, they are called great in two thousand newspapers, though their scope of observation is simply political, and their politics not profound at all as regards Europe. We do marvel, indeed, though the thing is done habitually, when one of these great men has the sublime assurance to accept the post of Minister at Paris, Berlin, or Rome, without being able to speak a word of French, not to mention German or Italian.

Preferment to office being in this country, as a general rule, the reward of purely partisan service, irrespective of special fitness for the post, we may expect to suffer accordingly. But as all politicians at home can speak the English language, and to prevent the business of the Custom-House and Post-Office from coming to a dead stand-still, all the clerks cannot be ruthlessly expelled, but those most versed in the intricacies must be retained, the business proceeds, and we question if any Custom-House or Post-Office in the world is better conducted than our own. Bribery is notorious in the one department in Europe, and in the other, even in England, Colonel Maberly, its Secretary, not long since declared in Parliament that he would as soon throw money into the gutter as send it by post, owing to the chances of its being pilfered. It may be added, by way of explanation, that the reason for this fact exists through an eternal law. The great men of England, having the power in their own hands, honestly fix their salaries at their own rates, and leave next to nothing for the subordinates, who of course will make up the deficiency the best way they can. In this country, however, the gradation of salaries establishes an almost perfect equality, for while the salary of officials seldom rises above three thousand dollars, it rarely falls below a third of that sum. The illustrious Lord Brougham, who is called a statesman in shallow, rubbishy criticism, even on this side of the water, while he votes £50 or £60 to a Post-Office Clerk, deems £5,000 or £10,000 only sufficient for a Chancellor or Foreign Ambassador. Hence, abject meanness on the one hand, and soaring pride on the other.

The peculiar nature of our foreign appointments is such that mere political assurance cannot be sustained by the ability of clerks. The clerk of the embassy, called the Secretary, cannot do the work of the principal. He cannot dine out in place of his principal. He cannot take up the parole, and answer questions, make inquiries, sustain the business of the scene or the dignity of the country. His rank in Europe is fixed. He cannot go out of his sphere. So when we have a Minister abroad, as we generally have, who cannot speak French, we have besides a fog, a dumb representative. "The deaf and dumb Minister," said Madame de Stael, of the American Envoy, who was very hard of hearing and could not speak French.

Retrospection does no good, except to warn against future errors, so it is not worth while to inquire what might have been our influence abroad if we had had men on the Continent of Europe fit for their places in 1848. We cannot recall one who could speak the diplomatic language, or who was worth his salt in communicating with, strengthening the Democracy of Europe at that time. But we can recall several who were entirely dependent on their clerks for all they said and did, and one prime backguard, who lay dead drunk in his Ambassadorial hotel while his servant admitted persons at a dollar a head, "to see His Excellency, the American Minister, dead drunk"—of course, a sight fitted to the Democracy of the seven thousand rum-holes where the Primary Meetings were

held in this City, but not adapted to sustain European faith in Republicanism.

Take our embassy at London, for example, such as we saw it under the last Democratic Administration. We had just arrived in London and were looking out of our hotel window, when a magnificent carriage drove up to a shop on the opposite side of the way. Powdered footmen and funkies adorned the box and stand. This, thought we, is some grand personage who, true to the infernal traditions of Norman barbarism, finds his honor in the degradation and brutalization of his species, by affixing on them the mark of degradation—picking out the noblest looking children of toil and dressing them up as prisoners of war once were, whose livery marked their loss of liberty. But casting our eyes on the coach panels, what did we behold? A painting of the American Eagle, with a shield round its neck, looking like a chicken prematurely tied to a gridiron! It was the coach of our Democratic representative near the Court of St. James! So, too, in Paris, the American Eagle is now proscribed to the vilest of uses, to illustrate the liveries and cocked hats of Frenchmen, who are thus degraded so low that by the French law they cannot accept the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. And so throughout: the material adornments of the embassy, down to the secretary or clerk, have as a general rule been of the same damnable pattern.

The instant any mere partisan politician attains to office abroad, as the reward for services and intrigues at home, he apes, so far as \$9,000 a year or a private fortune will allow, all the fantastic corruptions of the Courts of Europe, and utterly extinguishes the moral influence which we might have had by representing in Europe the simplicity and sublimity of our political system. The pretentious airs and graces of these officials is the more ridiculous when it is recollected how little they have to do, and that their idea "of representing the 'dignity of the country'" is entirely fitted to the mental scope of a Court tailor, upholsterer and carriage-maker.

Mr. Barney recently published a letter detailing a conversation which he had with Mr. Webster. It seems that he proposed to Mr. Webster to accept the place of Minister to St. James, to which the reply was, that the salary was insufficient to sustain the dignity of the office, and that Mr. Lawrence spent \$70,000 a year in it. Mr. Barney rejoined that Mr. Webster's friends would gladly raise that sum. But the latter indignantly rejected the proffer. Now this anecdote does not startle us. Our "great men" are not imbued with transcendental philosophy, and therefore we are not surprised that Mr. Webster's idea of sustaining the dignity of American representation abroad was opening a restaurant and dance-house for strangers and his hungry and frisky countrymen.

The salaries of our Ministers have been raised from \$9,000 to \$20,000 in the four chief courts of Europe. We view this fact with profound melancholy. The sympathies shown to the Republican cause by our Representatives in Europe could not be more bald than they have been from 1848 to the present time. We expect little, therefore, from the men we shall send abroad. But that our dignity should be resolved into so much poverty in livery, so much rank or puppyism eating, drinking and dancing at the national expense, moral and pecuniary, is a subject for dreary contemplation.

RAILROAD TOLLS.

Two radically different classes of Railroads exist in our State—a class called into existence by the well-founded expectation of pecuniary profit therefrom to their stockholders; the other class constructed with the money of stockholders who subscribed because they thought the roads required by the public good. The first class comprise the roads connecting Buffalo and the Lakes with Albany; of the other class are the Erie, Ogdensburg, Hudson, Harlem, &c. The way the Erie was built may serve as a specimen of the whole.

When the decisive effort was made to revive and prosecute this work to completion, the publishers of The Tribune were waited on by a Committee of its active friends, who saluted us with "You are put down for \$5,000 subscription to this work." We demurred, but were told that there was no use—the Road must be built—the Rich would not furnish the money, the Poor could not, and the energetic, thrifty, middle class must stand in the breach—and we were shown that others were assessed as highly, according to their circumstances, as we were. So we put down our names, paid up as installments were called for, and finally sold out our stock when we needed money at sixty per cent.—or, in other words, we were assessed \$2,000 net cash for the building of the Erie Railroad. We never grudging the money, and would not have the Road unbuilt to-day for double the amount. But very many of the present stockholders are less palpably benefited by the opening of new Railroads leading away from our City than we are: yet their subscriptions largely exceeded ours, and their loss, if they should sell to-day, is greater. The case of the Ogdensburg Road is still stronger; for its stock is far more depressed than that of the Erie, while they receive no dividends. Can it be just, can it be politic, to punish the builders of these Roads by imposing a special and heavy tax upon them—a tax expressly to cheapen transportation by the Erie Canal, and so diminish the business and the income of these Roads?

As to the Central Roads, they were mainly constructed with a distinct understanding that they should pay tolls, and it is right that they should pay them. Their stock would be worth twenty per cent. more than its actual cost, and they could average ten per cent. dividends, even subject to tolls. They owe this extraordinary productiveness to the State Canals, which have studied their course with busy cities and thriving villages, drawing thither the travel and transportation of half a dozen States. They ought to pay tolls for value received and can rightly afford it; but it would be an ungrateful return for a laudable and self-sacrificing exhibition of public spirit to impose such tolls on the Erie and Ogdensburg Roads.

Governor of Washington Territory.

The Boston Post states that Gov. Stevens, the newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory, is to be put in charge of one of the three surveying parties which will be sent out to explore the several routes for the Pacific Railroad. Gov. Stevens will be put on the Northern route, and, as it will terminate near to his own prospective home, it is likely we shall have the most favorable report possible of that route. The new Governor is, however, a gentleman of unquestioned integrity and honor, and from our personal knowledge of him we have the strongest confidence that we shall have a thorough examination and an impartial exposition of the features of the Northern route. We do not know of a better man than he for both of the positions to which the President has appointed him. We feel confident that he will acquire a reputation in the civil career upon which he is entering, not less enviable than that which he has achieved in the military service of his country; a reputation which rests upon the solid basis of modest merit.

The harmony which so many cities in Maine have lately exhibited in their elections for Mayor, is not emulated in the primary meeting at Portland to select a candidate for that station. A great meeting of Whigs was lately held to harmonize the party, and agree upon a candidate whom all would support. But it was an entire abatement. The Maine Law question rode over every other, and the meeting, after a most stormy session, broke up in unexampled confusion without nominating anybody. Rum or no Rum carried it high and dry over Whig or no Whig. There never was a better time to settle the Maine Law question, so that we have no tears to shed over the inability to "harmonize" which Portland has exhibited. These gusts will clear the atmosphere, and we shall have plain sailing quite as soon as we are prepared for it. Let no man make himself unhappy over such dissensions. They refresh us.

We have observed for some days past a warm discussion going on in the papers of Boston, in regard to a project to merge the Athenaeum Library in the City Library. Whole columns have been filled with it. The editors have written long leaders upon the subject. The venerable founders have come to the rescue in pungent and elaborate and long essays. There has been a general commotion lest the ancient, and favorite, and cherished Athenaeum should be swamped and swallowed. Arguments have been offered and appeals made. The deepest solicitude has been expressed. Apprehension has been on tiptoe. Seeing so much interest expressed, we have naturally looked with curiosity to observe the result. Indeed we have felt a deep sympathy with our brother editors in their apprehensions lest the cause of literature and popular instruction should be damaged by an impending disaster. What was our astonishment, therefore, to observe in the Boston papers of yesterday morning, that on a vote of the parties whose province it was to decide the earnestly mooted question, that the decision was unanimous, to do nothing at all. Nobody, it seems, was in favor of a movement against which so much resistance had been made. Verily this is cannonading against space.

The Evening Post, having seen fit on Friday last to pronounce improbable and unworthy of attention our statement that the post of Assistant Secretary of State had been offered to Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, we are authorized to reply to that journal that the offer was not only made, but was pressed upon Mr. Sumner by the Secretary.

MR. KENNEDY OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.—Justice has been done to this gentleman by the statement that he has been arrested for purloining official papers belonging to the Department, of which he was lately the head. The full statement we published on Monday morning, in regard to the difficulty between him and Mr. De Bow, excuplates him entirely from the charge of improper conduct in the premises.

The Boston Chronicle, (rum paper) dissects from the general commendation of Dr. O. W. Holmes' lecture on Byron and Moore, which we have observed in the other Boston papers. It seems to owe a grudge to the Doctor, for taking the ground that liquor did not improve the great gin drinking poet. It evidently believes Byron was all the better and more brilliant for his drinks of the Schiedam Schnapps. This criticism is natural as life.

The Boston Post comes to us in a fresh dress of becoming type. The editor, always good-natured, is especially pleasant on the occasion of entering his new office, and wears his new coat, typographical and official, with the grace of an ancient cavalier. We congratulate him upon his prosperity, and hope he may long live to enjoy it.

ILLINOIS.—In the 7th Judicial District Pinckney H. Walker, of Schuyler Co., has been elected Circuit Judge by about 300 majority over Hugh Fullerton, to supply the vacancy caused by Judge Marshall's death. Onslow Peters, Esq., was elected Judge of the Sixteenth Circuit, composed of the counties of Peoria and Stark.

Virginia Nominations are being made under the new apportionment which has passed the House of Delegates. In the 11th District the Democrats of Botetourt have nominated Hon. H. A. Edmundson as a candidate for Congress for this District, and the citizens of Wyoming County present Col. Evermont Ward.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The friends of Col. Lawrence M. Keitt announce him as a candidate to represent the 11th Congressional District, composed of Orangeburg, Barnwell, Colleton and Beaufort, in the Congress of the United States—Hon. W. F. Colcock having resigned his seat. In referring to Mr. Colcock's appointment as Collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., The Edgefield Advertiser Carolinically says:

"That Mr. Colcock is in every way deserving of this post, and that he will ably and faithfully discharge its duties, we have no shadow of doubt. Let us, therefore, regret that so good a sample of the high-toned Carolina politician should have thought proper to relinquish, at this time, the position of Member of Congress for an office, which, however honorable, is still mainly one of dollars and cents. Should South Carolina lose a few more such men, she may well 'hang her step upon the willows' and yield implicitly to that current of events which is rapidly bearing her on into a political gulf where State pride and individuality are obsolete terms."

TENNESSEE.—Horace Maynard is a candidate for the Whig nomination for Congress from the 11th District.

ALABAMA.—It is thought likely, says The Chambers Tribune, that Col. A. Q. Nickles, of Talladega, will be a candidate for Congress in the 11th District. He will, we understand, run (if at all) as a "Compromise Union Democrat, and an unyielding opponent of the new Code."

Union and Harmony at Washington.—Mr. M. dell—Mr. Soule Declining—Southern Rivalries.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28, 1853.